coconoissance to this vicinity completely asceeded is driving the enemy and misloading them so that they did not know where to expect an attack. The consequence was that yesterday afternoon they commenced evacu

eral Hamilton meanwhile advanced from Bunker Hill, the Michigan cavalry leading the way.

apported by a section of artillery.

This was about five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A battalion of the First Maryland regiment reinforced ar cavalry, and one of our sections of artillery came up

and replied to the enemy's guns.
The fight was soon over. The enemy fled, leaving their guns, two in number; several horses, and about thirty men killed and wounded. The shells thrown among them by our artillery were

vory destructive.

Our whole loss was four killed and affect wounded, all of the First Maryland. Skirmishing was continued all last night, the result

At day break to-day our column was again in motion and advanced upon the town in time to see the rear guard of the rebels retire for ever. Large stores of ammunition, provisions and many horses have fallon into our hands, and the Union fing

lies triumphantly over Winchester.

The reception of our troops by the péople has been

nost enthusiastic.

General German has come to, and he and General Ram ton are exchanging mutual congratulations.

Washington, March 12, 1962. Information to-night, received from Winchester, 1 that our forces to-day took possession of that town.

THE ADVANCE ON THE POTOMAC.

OCCUPATION BY OUR TROOPS OF THE RE-BEL FORTIFICATIONS OPPOSITE BUDD'S

In compliance with orders from General Hooker, early on Monday morning a detachment, under Lieutenant Colonel Miles, First Massachusetts regiment, took pos session of the robel works at Shipping Point and Evans-port, while a similar body under Colonel Mett, Fifth New Jersey regiment, occupied those at Cockpit Point. It was found that the rebels had attempted to destroy

bursting their guns. The guns were loaded to the Intis es with solid shot and sand bags, and a fire was built under them, which burned the carriages and heated the guns sufficiently to ignite the powder. In this way they gun out of twenty-one left in their works. They had in the Shipping Point battery a one hundred

and twenty pound English rifled gun, Blakeley's patent, of 1861, weighing 10,759 pounds. It is banded at the reech, in a manner similar to our Parrott guns, while the groove is different from any I have seen, being but square down on one side, and gradually eloping to the next groove. It was filled with shot and sand and the carriage burned, but the immense thickness at the breech prevented its being heated through sufficiently to cause an explosion. It is probably one of the guns brought by the Bermuda some time since.

nong the other guns uninjured (is a nine inch Dahlgron gen, which was cast in 1855, and is supposed to be one of those stolen by the rebels at Norfolk.

All the guns, with the exception of the English gur mentioned, are no doubt these stolen from the United tates at various points. The extreme Northern gun at Shipping Point is bursted, and an inscription on the facof the breastwork states that "this gun burst on the 15th of February, 1882." There was a rumor at that time in our camp that it had burst, killing two men and wound ing one, which this date seems to confirm.

Three scouting parties were sent out from Shioning Point in different directions The first proceeded up Quantico creek, discovering the lately deserted camps of the enemy. They preceeded to within a mile of Dumfries capturing a young man belonging to a company in a Texas regiment, called "The Yankee Killers." He appear ed quite willing to be taken, and eays he had twice at tempted to get away from the robels. He is a very gen tool looking English lad, "scarcely nineteen years old, and says he has been in this country but a year. He in mists that there are two brigades of rebel soldiers at

A second company was sent up the south bank of Ouan co creek, and discovered numerous evidences of a large force of the enemy having lately occupied the place. A gutler's store, with a stock of some three thousand dollars' worth of goods, consisting of boots and shoes, tobacco and segars, meats, vegetables, fruits, &c., wa It had been so hastily deserted that some two or three dollars in change had been left in the money drawer. They also found a silk flag, beautifully em the reverse "Onward to Victory;" also a fine silk banner, had been thrown into the creek, bearing on one Side the Arkansas seal, and on the reverse the following fascription, which I give verbalim, et punctualim:-

OCR, RICHES. PRACEABLY IF WE CAN FORCIDEY IS WE MUST

were found.

Cion, with similar success. The latter two brought in governi stragglers, some of whom were known Upion men, and who state that the rebels have been moving off in the direction of Fredericksburg as fast as the car would carry them for some days past, and that the las:

A letter written by an artilleryman says:-" Our guns have been sent away-where to I do not know-but we chall probably follow the guns." The guns referred to ere no doubt those of the Maryland artillery, which had

two batteries on the ground.
One of our men picked up a roughly drawn map of the rebel batteries, which gives the location and number of guns in the various batteries, a copy of which is sent to the Henald. It was probably drawn by some one of the rebel soldiers for his own amusement, andlls in the main a good general idea of the number and location of guns and troops in the immediate vicinity of the batteries Battory No. 1, at Shipping Point, had but two guns in -one having barst, and the three southerly one having never been mounted, their places being supplied by three beary oak logs covered with canvass, intended

General T. H. Holmes seems to have been in command of the forces, and Captain F. Chatard in command of the

THE EVACUATION OF AQUIA CREEK.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1862. By an arrival at the Navy Yard to day it was ascer tained that the rebel batteries were evacuated at Aquia creek yesterday morning; whether permanently or not there are no means of ascertaining.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis, March 12, 1862. The following general order will be issued to morrow

BIOTRING:- HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI. IRADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISPI.

In compliance with orders of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes the command of the Department of the Mississippi, which includes the present departments of Kasar and Missouri, and the Department of Ohio and the country west of a north and south line drawn through Knoxville, Tennessee, and east of the western boundaries of the States of Missouri and Arkannas. The headquarters of the Department of the Mississippi will remain until Turther orders at St. Lodis.

Commanding officers not in the Department of Missouri will report to those headquarters the strength and position of their several commands. H. W. HALLICK, Major General Commanding.

A large throng of citizens, more or tess eminent in all the walks of life, waited upon Major General Fremont, as his spartments in the Astor House, yesterday, which was largely increased upon the reception of the news announcing that he had been assigned to the command of department. The General will leave for Weshington by this afternoon's train, in accordance with a peremptory element in the Prosident's order. The composition of his staff and all his movements will be determined upon on his arrival at Washington, and after consultation with the President and Secretary of War.

Movements of Gov. Johnson, Mr. Ether ridge and Parson Brownlow.

Louisville, March 12, 1862.

Governor Johnson and Mesars. Etheridge and Maynard

toft for Nashville to-day.

The Nashville Pairiol says that Parson Brownlow is on his way to Nashville, with a pass through the rebel lices from Jeff. Davis. Brownlow is reported to be ill with

THE NAVAL CONFLICT.

Additional Interesting Details of the Fighting at Newport's News.

Names of the Killed, Wounded and Missing.

THE REBEL COMMANDERS. đ.,

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1862. Washnarov, March 12, 1802.
The telegraph from Fortress Monroe this evening reports all quiet there. The flag of truce brought but little news back to-day. Parties accompanying the rebel flag of truce jocosely admitted that our "cheese box" had severely wounded the Merrimac. It is thought she cannot make another venture until she is repaired. The telegraph works distributed by Marking March 1802. telegraph works admirably, and Washington converses with Fortress Mource as readily as it does with Alexandria and the camps on the Petomac.

The official report of Lieutenant Pendergrass, of the

Congress, addressed to Commander Marston, has been forwarded to the Navy Department.

REPORT OF LIBUT. PENDERGRASS.
Lieut. Pendergrast states that, owing to the death of the late commanding officer, Joseph B. Smith, it becomes my painful duty to make a report to you of the part which the United States frigate Congress took in the efforts of our vessels at Newport's News to repel the attack of the

The report says that "when the Merrimac, with three small gunboats, was seen steaming down from Norfolk, and had approached near enough to discover her character, the ship was cleared for action. At ten minutes past two the Merrimac opened with her bow gun with graps, passing us on the starboard side at a distance of about three hundred yards, receiving our broadside and giving one in roturn. After passing the Congress she ran into the Cumberland. The smaller vessels then attacked us killing and wounding many of our crew. Scoing the fate of the Cumberland, we set the jib and topsail, and, with the assistance of the tugboat Zouave, ran the vessel ashore. At half-past two the Merri. mag took a position astern of us, at a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards, and raked us fore and aft with shells, while one of the smaller steamers kept up a fire on our starboard quarter. In the mean time the Patrick Henry and the Thomas Jefferson (robel steamers) approached from up James river, firing with precision and doing us great damage. Our two stern guns were our only means of defence. These were soon disabled, one being dismounted and the other having its muzzle knocked away. The men were knocked away from them with great rapidity and slaughter, by the terrible fire of

Licutenant Pendergrast first learned of the death of Lieutenant Smith at haif-past four. The death happened ton minutes previous. He says:-"Seeing that our men were being killed without the prospect of any relief from the Minnesota, which vessel had run ashore in attempting to get up to us from Hampton Roads, not being ship being on fire in several places, upon consultation with Commander Wm. Smith, we deemed it proper to haul down our colors without any further loss of our part. We were soon boarded by an officer of the Merrinac, who said he would take charge of the ship. He left shortly afterwards, and a small tug came alongside, whose captain demanded that we should surrender and get out of the ship, as he intended to burn her immediately. A sharp fire with muskets and artillery was maintained from our troops ashore upon the tug, having the effect of driving her off. The Merrimac again opened upon us, although we had a peak to show that we were out of action. After having fired several shells into us, she left us and engaged the Minnesota and the shore batteries, after which the wounded were taken ashore in small boats, the ship having been on are from he beginning of the action from hot shot fired by the

ing officers :--Lieut Joseph B. Smith, Acting Master; Thomas Moore, and Pilot William Rnodes.

PREPORT OF COMMODORS PURVIANCE.

The following extract from the report of Commodors Purviance, of the United States frigate St. Lawrence, in regard to the action with the rebel flotilia, at Hampton Roads, will prove interesting :-At half-past eight we got under weigh, in tow of the

Cambridge, and when abreast of the rebel battery at Sewall's Point the battery opened fire, one of the shells expleding under the forefoot of the St. Lawrence, doing, however, no material injury. The fire was re-turned, and, it is believed, with some effect. The Comberland had at this time gone down, having been dered, after a terrific slaughter of her men, and when rendered perfectly powerless by the fire of the rebels. The Minnesota was aground, and was engaging the enemy, whose force consisted of the rebel steam ram and sota the St. Lawrence grounded, and at that time opened are, but her shot did no execution. The armor of the Merrimac proved invulnerable to her comparatively feeble projectiles. Taking advantage of these portentous circumstances, the Merrimae directed her attention to firing several projectice of formida ble dimensions, one of which, an eight pound shell, penetrated the starboard quarter about four inches above the water line, passed through the pantry of the ward room and into the Statercom of the Assistant Surreon on the port side, completely demolishing the build send, and then struck against a strong fron bar which secured the bullseye of the port. It returned into the ward room expended. It fortunately did not explede,

and no one was injured. The damage done by this shot proves the power of the projectiles which she employed, and readily explained the quick destruction of our wooden and antiquated

Our position at this time was one of some anxiety. Being ground, the tog Young America came alongside and got us off; after which a powerful broadside from the spe and gun decks of the St. Lawrence, then distant about withdraw, whether from necessity or discretion is not

PEPOST OF CAPTAIN TAN BURNT. The report of Captain T. J. Van Brunt, in command of the Minnesota, has been received at the Navy Depart, ment. It states that the Monitor came alongside of the finnesota at two o'clock on the morning of the 9th of March, having arrived the night previous, and reported for duty. All on board at her appearance ejoiced that they had found a friend that would stand by them in their hour of trial. At six o'clock on that beat to quarters; but they ran past the Minnesota and the tugs. At the time being aground, Captain Van Brunt ordered some of the spardeck guns to be thrown overboard, and sent half the crew on board the tug to lighten got her off; and when succeeding in getting her a half mile, she stuck again; for the tide had fallen so much that there was not water to float her in the chan-nel. At length, however, she was towed out of the mud into deep water, and at the time of writing the report the Minnesota was at anchor opposite For-

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 10, 1862. Further Particulars of the Engagement-Safety of the Minnesota—Our Correspondent Visits Her—Capitals Van Brunt Regrets His Hisfortune—What He Would Have Done-Conduct of Her Officers-The Pleet Surgeon's Official Report-Names of the Killed and Wounded on Board of the Minnesota and Whilehall-Report of the Minnesota's Injuries by Her Carpenter-The Gunner's Report, &c. The details of the terrific engagement between our avy and the rebel craft Merrimae are coming in very lowly, masmuch as the vessels on our side are all busily slowly, intermech as the vessels on our side are all busily engaged in repairing damages. I am happy to announce that the nobie frigate Minnesota, Captain G. J. Van Brunt, was floated off at four e'clock this morning, and arrived at her anchorage about daylight. With what joy the majestic vessel was described lying off the fort by thousands of admiring gazers is scarcely to be described, as everybody had given up the idea of her ever feating again; and, in fact, during yesterday afternoon it was reported that Captain Van Brunt was determined, rather than let the rebeis have one spar of his fine ship, to blow her to atems. But by dint of exertion of numerous tags, assisted by S.JR. Spanishey, the Minnesota was got into deep water, and her engines met being damaged one made her way unassisted to ber anchorage.

The following is the fate of the officers of the Congress:

Captain William Smith, safe

The glorious Stars and Stripes, riddled in the centre by shell, floats at the mizen peak proudly and defiantly

Four tides had passed, and the Minnesota was still aground, the Monitor being her protector. She was not so much tapesed to the raking fire of the Morrimag as she was on Saturday, but the Min-nesota was immovable from the sand bar, and needs was immovable from the sand bar, and notwithstanding several guns were thrown overboard, and the ship lightened of considerable provisions, &c., she was lying in such a position that her head worked further upon the beach. Firing on both sides had coased. The robel battering ram sluak away, like a whipped cur, from the glorious little Monitor, and made har way, damaged and leaking, towards Norfolk. The Jameslowh, Yerklown and Fatrick Henry also left at the same time, and neither of them has abown its ugly head up to this moment. This morning I have visited the noble Minnesots, and found the undainted and brave Captain Van Brunt looking as hearty as if nothing had transpired to shake his comesure. The only thing Capt. Van Brunt regrets is that his vessel was hard aground, disabling her from using mare than her bow gun. Had he been in deep water he could nad would have run the Morrimas down and bured her on the bottom, to block up the channel. The officers of the Minnesota have each and every one done nobly, not a man flinching, and the crew ovinced that cool and reckiess daring characteristic of the genuine American tar. Captain Van Brunt glories over his success in saving his vessel, and well may he be proud; and I am certain that he would never have come back without her. A visit through the ship showed me, in glaring light, the havoo a determined and savage bombardment can inflict on a vessel.

in glaring light, the havon a determined and savage bombardment can indict on a vessel.

ENFORT OF KILLSO AND WOUNDED ON AND ALONGEDE THE MINNESOTA, IN THE ACTION OF STR AND STR OF MAKES, 1862.

1. Alox. Winslow, Captain of maintop.
2. Henry Smith, Coxawain.
3. Dennis Harrington, Captain of mizentop.

Exiled Atongside on Board the Minnesota.

Wounded on Board the Minnesota.

Wounded on Board the Minnesota.

1. John Gunn, Quartermaster, seriously.
2. Henry Leland, Quartermaster, seriously.
3. Charles Dunlap, ordinary seaman, mortally.
4. Samuel H. Hiller, ordinary seaman, slightly.
5. Christopher Sewall, coat heaver, mortally.
6. Charles Thompson, seaman, mortally.
7. Joseph Augustus, musician, seightly.
9. Seth Burnett, musician, slightly.
10. Atwell Kean, landsman, slightly.
11. John Clark, seaman, seriously.
12. Patrick Jovec, ordinary seaman, slightly.
12. Patrick Jovec, andems, seaman, slightly.
13. Trick Jovec, andems, seaman, slightly.
14. Trick Jovec, ardinary seaman, slightly.
15. Trick Jovec, ardinary seaman, slightly.
16. Trick Jovec, ardinary seaman, slightly.
17. Trick Jovec, ardinary seaman, slightly.
18. Trick Jovec, ardinary seaman, slightly.
19. Trick Jovec, ardinary seaman, slightly.
20. Trick Jovec, ardinary seaman, slightly.
21. Trick Jovec, ardinary seaman, slightly.

Total wounded WM. MAXWELL WOOD, Fleet Surgeon.

Ebanezer Thompson, ship's carpenter of the Minnesotar reports the following injuries received by the vessel:

In obedience to your order of this date, I submit the following report of damages sustained by this ship in hull, spars and boats, in the engagement on the 8th and 8th instant with the rebel steamers Merrimac, Yorktown and one other, name unknown. Port side received one shell on after quarter at the water line, which cut through the blanking: one shell between hain and mizen rigging, below air-port line, which passed through Chief Eagineer's stateroom, crossing and tearing up the deck over the cockpit, and striking the clamp and knee in carpenter's stateroom, where it exploded, carrying away the beam clamp and knee, and completely demolishing the bulkheads, setting fire to the same and ripping up the deck. One shell passed through hammeels not ting about of main rigging, striking the apar deck on starboard side, cutting through four planks, then ricochetting, carrying away truck and axie of gun carriage and wounding waterways. Two shells passed through No. 8 port, carrying away planking timbors and deck clamps, and spintering soveral beams and castings. One shell passed through forward part of No. 6 port, carrying away planking timbor and upper sill. One shell underfore rigging, which cut away sheet cable, penetrating planking timber and spintering deck clamps. One shell underfore reging, which cut away sheet cable, penetrating planking timber and spintering deck clamps. One shell enceived from fragments of exploding shell. One shell passed through the mammast fourteen feet above deck, cutting away one-third of the mest and bursting some of the iron bands. One shell struck the spar deck in starboard gangway, cutting it up. One passed from port to starbsard gangway, forward of mainmast, where it exploded, wounding two boats.

Ekfort of Ammention Care.

Mawront's NEWS, March 10, 1862.

The Recent Engagement-The Number of Killed and Wounded Troops-Narrow Escape of General Mans field and Others-The Buildings Most Damaged-The Killed and Wounded of the Congress and Cumberland-Bravery of Lieutenant Morris, of the Cumteriani-The Wounded Well Taken Care Of-Movements of General

Burnside, de., de.

Notwith-tanding the destructive fire 2 — we rebel boats
at the win filled — ment in these waters against our
encampments but three men were wounded, and none killed. A number of hairbreadth escapes, however, on curred. A shell went through the General's quarters, a he was sitting writing at his table, with his aid-decamp, Captain DeKay, by his side; the shell passed across the room, not four feet from them, and filled it with smoke, splinters and pieces of brick; but, as good fortune would have it, neither of them was injured.

The Assistant Adjutant General's office, the Commissary Department, the Provost Marchal's office and several other buildings, suffered more or less.

As Boon as we get a little over the excitement of these two days I will send an official list of the sawed from the Congress and the Compersion. Their officers are now at work making them out. The Comberland has suffered the largest loss, as it was impossible to ave now at work making them out. The Comboriand has suffered the largest loss, as it was impossible to says the wounded most, every one who was not able to take care of himself was drowned. It is supposed that the loss on both ships will not fall much short of 250 to 300. The Captain of the Comboriand being at Fortress Monroe at the time of the engagement, Lieutenant Morris was the commanding officer, and nobig did he perform his duties. Until the vessel fairly went down, he kept firing his guns and chaering his men, and in his great misfortune he should receive the regard and praise due to a conscientious and gallant officer. The wounded men of the ships are now quartered in the barracks lately occupied by the Twentieth New York regiment, and are well cared for in every respect. To-morrow I shall send you a complete list of them, and of those that died after being brought on shore.

The two white men and a woman, who came in the other day in the cyster sloop, state that Burnsice is approaching Suffolk, and that most of the forces stationed at Norfolk have been transferred to that place. Food and clothing are more than ever scarce and dear, and the Union sentiment is manifessity on the increase. The rebels, of course, were very jubilant on the alerrimant's doings on Saturday, but sensibly refrained from mentioning her exploits of yesterday.

in of Killed, Wounded, dc., of Company D, Ninety winth New York Volunteers, Doing Service on the Congress-List of Killed, Wounded and Saved Navel Officers-List of Wounded Sailors in the Hospitals at Newport's News

de, de. Since my letter of yesterday nothing new has han pened, either by land or water. Our friends of the ments are still doing the honors of outpost duty. Yes-terday the Twomtieth regiment, with Colonel Max Weber at its head, made a tour of seconnoissance for several miles in various directions, but did not meet a single enemy. The general impression in camp is, that the defeat of the Merrimac, on Sunday last, discouraged the land forces from attacking us. The Ericsson battery Monitor remained during the greater part of yesterday stationed at the signal party. Late in the afternoon she the Assistant Secretary of the Navy intend to pay her

The ell-absorbing topic in camp is, of course, the sad occurrences of Saturday. It seems as if we still are in the midst of a borrid dream. It is hard to believe that sunkon hull, with only the masts visible, is the Comber, land; that those black, smoking rules are all that remain of the beautiful frigate Congress, once our pride and our trust. It is hard to believe that a hundred of its defeat and destruction, scaling their patriotism and courses with their lives. It is hard to believe that right in eight of us, not a mile from shore, and in less than an hour from the time she was attacked, the Cumberland wounded. All honor to our brave men, who are now resting in their old beloved ship, with the waves of the James river singing a plaintive death song over them. They stock to their ship and their fing to the last. They preferred death to surrouder, and They preferred death to surrouder, and long as there is an American heart that beats warmly for our boly cause, their beroism and self-sacrificing patriotism shall not be for

First Lieutenant Joseph R. Smith, killigh, Paymanter McKean Buchanan, agir Surgeon Edmund Shippen, gale, Assistant Surgeon E. P. Jano, safe, Lieutenant Austra, rendesgraat, safe, Lieutenant Recry De Hayen Muniy, safe, Lieutenant Joseph P. Barker, commander fe.

This officer, who was twenty-one years of age on the ovening before the battle, is said to have conducted himself with uncaud bravery and coolmoss.

Acting lister Thomas Moro, killed.
Pilot ("apitalo) Rhodes, heverel, burned. He was carried on shore and died in the course of the ovening.

Master's Mate Hargons, missing.
Master's Mate Gates, saic.
Master's Mate Trank, safe.
Master's Mate Boury, safe.
Master's Mate Boury, safe.
Master's Mate Bolline, safe.
Satimaker Herbert, safe.
Guiner Omenselter, safe.
Captain's Clerk McGintock, safe.
Psymmater's Clerk Einha Turner, safe.
After the Moreimac had coased firing the rebeil tugboat Reamfort went up to the Congress for the purpose of taking her officers prisoners. In this they were prevented by some or our soldiers who had posted themselves beland the trees on the shore, and popped the rabels of taking our officers prisoners was abandoned, and all reports to the contrary are imported. Company D, Minstyninth regiment New York Volunteers, Union Coast Guard (late Navel Brigade), were detailed for several months to de duty on the Congress. The following is a correct list of the killed, wounded, missing and saved of the company:—

Sergeant James Lachy.
Corporal Charles Tymon. He received a severe fracture of the thigh bone. He was carried ashore alive and had his log amputated; he died subsequently, and was buried in our graveyard.
Privates William Boll, James Tracy, John Gualt; Wm. Leslie, Richard Thomas.

Corporal Francis Needham, slightly wounded in the arm.
Corporal Patrick Dwyer, eyes and face burned; not dangerous.
Frivate Thomas Burnett, cut over the eye; not danger-

ous.

Private Stephen Brennan, severe fracture of the leg; it is hoped that amoutation will not be necessary.

Private James Calloway, slightly wounded in the arm.

Private Lawrence Furiong, head and body severely

burned.

Frivate Charles Gill, severely wounded in the right hand; amputation probably ascossary.

Physics James Goulden, severely wounded in the head; mproving.
Private William Patterson, slightly wounded in the

During the latter part of the ngh, a number of the crew of the Congress jumped overboard, and several are known to have been drowned. Those who are classed under this head may have perished thue, or may have gone to Fortress Honroe the same evening, and not yet reported to the headquarters of their regiment.

Privates Dennis For, Miller Dolano, James Goodwin, Francis Kenney, Terenes McKenna, Archibald McLean, John Peterson, William Hayes, John Blackwood, William Baldwin.

MAPE AND UNBURE, Captain William J. M.

Captain William J. McIntire.
Lieutenant George L. Elder.
Sorgeants Jonas A. Fleming, Earnest W. Gourd, Patrick Reglan, Heury Morrison.
Corpor 21s Edward Towner, Nicholas Dunn, Hugh Kelly, John H. Looney.
Privates James H. Brown, Edward Baker, Patrick Burns, John Byron, John Counsers, John Couningham, John Carty, Peter Caffrey, John Corle, Bernard Charlton, Patrick Casey, Edward Connolly, Robert Casey, William Dow, John Donchue, Patrick Dugherty, Patrick Finnegan, John Fay, John Feely, Edmond Finn, John Flynn, Elward Foy, Robert Greer, Thomas Hoare, Inniel Hatt, Thomas Hammond, Sanuel Jonnings, William Jones, John Johnson, Richard Liptrot, Edward Logan, Joseph Lynch, William Murphy, Jacob Menz, Andrew Marensy, William Barley, Joseph McTeagne, Philip McDonald, Patrick Morrison, John Nelson, John Norris, Patrick O'Brion, James Parker, John Reel, Michael Roach, William R. Radeliff, Cyrus Rudge, Michael Riley, James Stewart, Robert Taylor, John Williams, Charles Williamson.

tress Monros.

The following wounded men were brought to our hospitals and have received the kindest care at the hands of Surgon Stable, of the Seventh New York, Surgeon Med. an, of the Second New York, Surgeon Gray, of the Eleventh New York, and the Surgeon of the Twentieth

Surgeon Stable, of the Seventh New York, Surgeon McLan, of the Second New York, Surgeon Gray, of the Eswenth New York, and the Surgeon Gray of the Eswenth New York, and the Surgeon of the Twentieth Indiana, all under the superintendence and guidance of Brigade Surgeon Dr. Cartis. To their exertions many of those wounded owe their good chances of recovery.

WOUNDE MES MEMORISON TO THE COMEBLAND.

Alexander Moladden, marine moldler; compound fracture in right aim; in a fair way of recovery.

John Crady, sailor; arm amputated; severe contusion in the head.

George Bott, sailor; severe contusion in the head, but in a tair way of recovery.

The Ship Quartermaster (name not wounder a worning helpotants of the Concess.

The Ship Quartermaster (name not wounder a worning. James Breslin, sailor (called captain of mizentop); leg amputated; died under the operation.

Thomas Searen, sailor; hand amputated and other wise very severely injured; his case is doubtful.

Jesse H. Jewitt, sailor; legs, arms and face terribly burned; be presents a fearful speciacle; his face and throat are entirely black; still he may recover.

— Peppers, sailor; skull fractured and face burned; one sye entirely destroyed.

George Webter, sailor; right arm amputated; doing well.

Alexander Johnson, sailor; right leg injured; doing

Alexander Johnson, sailor; right leg injured; doing

well.
John McClosky, marine soldier: leg amputated; all circumstances considered, doing remarkably well.
Charles Trask, sailor; badly burned in face and hands.
He and all the following ones are considered out of danger, although most of those injured by burns will be disaggree for life:

Manuel Donorado, sailor, face and hands burned.

ger, sithough most of those injured by burns will be disfigured for lite:

Manuel Donorado, sailor; face and hands burned.

Stophen Brennan, sailor; slightly wounded.
Henry Milenberg, sailor; burned in face.
Wim. C. Chappan, sailor; burned in face.
Wim. C. Chappan, sailor; burned in face.
Wim. McAloy, boakwain's mate; badly burned.:
Charles Wison, sailor; slightly wounded.
Patrick Chancey, sailor; slightly wounded.
John Barreit, sailor; thigh fractured.
All the others of the Camberland escaped without sever injuries, scropt Master's lists John Harrington, who was killed early in the engagement, and Chaplain Leonard of Morristown, N. J., a universally extermed and beloved man, who died in the discharge of his Christian duties. Se drowned while in the midst of his labors, together with those to whom he was trying to ronder the last comfort. He was a brave and a true man, and a faithful minister to the last.

Notwithstanding the large number of shells thrown into our camp by all the robe steamers, but two casualities took place, as follows.—

Fivial Pail Forsiner, of Company G, Seventh regiment New York Volunteers, who was wounded while on picket guard nearly half a mis from camp. Two process of wire, one of them six inches lefts, entered his back, producing very ugly wounds. He is, however, in a fair way of recovery.

Frivate Charlestopher Stiering, of Company A, same regiment, had his lost tog shattered, making amputation necessary. He is doing comparatively well.

The weather is delightfully mild now, olimost like summer, yet it will not be able to dispol the gloom that hangs over this camp at the received on the Morrimac, the destruction of the Cumberland, with all her sick and wounded; the shelling of the camp, the burning and explain to the four this camp, the burning and explain to the camp the burning and explain to the complexed of the Morrimac, the destruction of the Congress—all those and many other secret his camp to botted out of the minds of those who witnessed it. It was a fearful thing to centempla

The Commanders of the Merrimar-Sketches of Franklin Buchanan and Catesby Ap R. Jones. BALTIMORE, March 12, 1862.

The Old Point boat has arrived. We learn through Lieutenant Hayward that a copy of the Norfolk Day Book had reached Old Point. It con-tains a highly colored account of Saturday's fight, and pays a great compliment to the bravery of the crew of the Cumberland. It admits that some of the shot from

aubsequently died. The Monitor is admitted to be formidable. It says she appeared like a black Yangue cheese box on a raft.

The Merrimac, on Sunday, was under command of
Catesby Ap R. Jones. The accounts mainly confined to Saturday's fight. It says come slight repairs will be ne-

The reason why the Merrimac did not first attack the Congress was because Captain Buchapan had a brother on board as Paymaster The above intelligence from Fortress Monroe reports

Saturday, but, being wounded, the command was trans ferred the next day to Catesby Ap R. Jones, who conducted the battle between the rebel vessel and the Monitor. The following are sketches of the two men:-SECTOR OF FRANKLIN BUCHANAN.

Franklin Buchanan, the first commander of the Merri-man, and who has been reported as wounded during the action, and since to have died of those wounds, was a native of Maryland, but a citizen of Penusylvania, from which State he was appointed to the United States Navy, He entered the service on the 25th of January, 1815 and steadily worked himself through the various gradations of promotion until he reached the topmost branches of the tree, his name at the common ement of 1861 standing No. 47 on the list of captains, and, as the

his received an upward push, he would have also rises had he not resigned. It is reported that after his conignation he repeated him of his action and requested to be reappointed; but this the government refused to acquises in, and Buchanan wout directly over to the rebols. While in the Union service he received his captain's commission, on the 14th of Saylember, 1855, but had never been to see under it. His total sea service had been about sixteen years and a half, and be had been on shore and other duty for nearly fourteen years. He had been unemptoyed for about fitteen and a haif years, and his total service under the United States go-vernment was over forty-six years. When he resigned he was in the position of Commandant of the Navy Yard at Washington, a post of honor, and one which he had held for a length of time. SKETCH OF CATESBY JONES.

Catesby Ap R. Jones, who commanded the Merrimac on Sunday, the second day of the fight, formerly belong-ed to the United States Navy, but left the service when the rebellion broke out. He is a native and citizen o States service, which he entered on the 18th of June, 1836. After gradually working himself through the regular gradation of promotion, he was appointed a lieu-tenant of the navy on the 12th of May, 1849. He was after which he was appointed on special duty in the fit-ting out of the Pawnee. He served for nearly four years at sea under his lieutenant's commission, and his total sea service was fourteen years and six months. He was on shore and other duty for nearly six years, and was un employed for over four and a half years. He had been

Chief Engineer Stimers on the Mouttor. HAMPTON ROADS, March 3, 1862.

Mr DEAR Sin-After a stormy passage, which prove us to be the finest sea boat I was ever in, we fought the Merrimac for more than three hours this forencon, and sont her back to Norfolk in a sinking condition. Ironclad against fron clad. We manucevred about the bar consider that both ships were well fought; we wer struck twenty-two times, pilot house twice, turnet nine times, side armor eight times, deck three times. The

struck twenty-two times, pilot house twice, turret nine times, side armor eight times, deck three times. The only vulnerable point was the pilot house. One of your great logs (9 by 12 inches thick), is broken in two. The shot struck just outside of where the Captain had his cye, and it has disabled him by destroying his left eye and temporarily blinding the other. The log is not quite in two, but is broken and pressed inwards one and a hair inches. [The 'log' slinded to is made of wrought iron of the best material.] She tried to run us down, and sink us as she did the Cumberland yesterday, but she got the worst of it. Her bow passed over our deck and our sharp upper edged side out through the light iron shoe upon her stern and well into her eak. She will not try that sgain. She gave us a tremendous thump, but did not injure ur in the least. We are just able to find the point of contact.

The turret is a splend'd structure. I don't think much of the shield, but the prededoms are fine things, though I cannot toil you how they would stand the shot, as they were not hit.

You were very correst in your estimate of the effect of shot upen the man on the arrides of the turret when it was struck near him. Three men were knocked down, of whom I was one; the other two had to be carried below, but I was not disabled at all, and the others recovered before the battle was over. Captain Worden stationed himself at the pilot house, Greene fired the guns, and I turned the turret until the Captain was sissabled and was relieved by Greene, when I managed the turret myself, Maaiter Stedden having been one of the two simmed men. Captain Friesson. I congretable you now your great success. Thousands have this day bleezed you. I have heard whole crows cheer you. Every man feels that you have saved this place to the nation by furnishing us with the means to whip an iron clad frigate that was, untillour arrival, having it all her own way with our most powerful vessels. I am, with much esteen, very trait yours,

A Sharp Look Out for the Merrimac.

(From the New London Register.)
Colonel Gates, in command of Port Trumbull, New Lon don, vesterday received the following despatch from Major General McClellan, which shows that the active young

General Mcdellan, which shows that the active young General has his eye in all directions:—

Warmsorov, March 9, 1862.

To Commander of the Fort Transmit.

The robel iron-clad steamer Merrimae has destroyed two of our frigates near Fortess Mobree, and finally reduced that night to Crancy Island. She may succeed in long the batteries and go to sea. It is necessary that we have place your fort in the best possible condition for defence, and do your best to slop nor, running sine on deavor to run by. Anything that can be effected in the way of temperary batteries should be done at once.

Major General GEO. B. McClellan.

Colonel Gates immediately replied as follows.— Colonel Cates immediately replied as follows --

Colonel Gates immediately replied as follows:—
Four Tauxattu, Conn., March 9, 1862.
To Major General Geolog B. McChanass:—
Colohol Gates has received the despatch sent by Ceneral McClellan, and it will be attended to at once.
Colonel W.M. GATES.
In a few hours the guns were uncovered and put in working order, the hot shot house put in readiness, and the men drilled in artillery practice. The Star says the Mayor has promised the ansistance of citizens to work the guns in case of necessity. The idea would seem to be that the Morrimac may seek to get to New York by way of Montauk and Lang Island Sound, and hence this order to keep a bright lookout for her along our coast. Should this ugly craft escape through the blockading fleet, she would be the means of a vast deal of mischlef to our shipping, especially in Eastern waters. "An ounce of precaution is worth a pound of our."

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Congress Thanks the Captain of the Merrimac-Pillow and Floyd Suspended by Jeff. Davis, &c., &c.

FORTHES MONROE, March 12, 1862.

A flag of truce was sent down from Crancy Island towent to Norfolk a few days since.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, a resolu-ution was passed advising the planters to withdraw from the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and devote their energies to raising provisions and cattle, bogs and sheep Buchanan, his officers and crew, for their gallantry in the late action in Hampton Roads.

The Senate has passed a bill to organize the Suprem

The President sent a message to Congress vesterday stating that he had suspended Generals Floyd and Fillow from their commands until they could give more satisfactory accounts of their action at Fort Donelson. The President is dissatisfied with their reports. The message states that neither of them say that reinforcements were asked for nor do they show that their position could not have been evacuated and a whole army saved as well as a part of it. It is also not shown by what authority two senior generals abandoned their responsibility by transfering the command to a junior officer Petersburg and the surrounding ten miles have been

placed under martial law se well as Richmond and No

nor Leicher, of Virginia, on his recent preclamation calling upon the whole body of the militia to tern out, designating it as fraudulent and mischievous and calculated to breed disloyalty. The proclamation is declared have been entirely nunecessary in view of all the facts. It is reported that the nomination of General Lec, as the Commanding General of the army, was sent to the

A new theatre is to be built in Richmond, four stories high. It will be finished by July. Arrival of Colonel Harvey Brown.

The bark Engle, Captain Baker, which arrived at this port yesterday from Fort Pickens and Key West, brought as passenger Colonel Harvey Brown, late in command of Fort Pickens. He comes home for the benefit of his health, which has been much improved by the voyage, The Engle slao brought Captain M. M. Blunt, Lieutenant J. T. Barker, United States Army, several of Wilson's Zonaves, two of the Seventy fifth New York State Volum teers, and two regulars, all of whom come home as

and musical soirce, for the benefit of the Ladies' Pene-volent Society of St. Francis Navier church, will be given at Dodworth's Hall this evening. Mrs. Fliett, an smate if reader, whose voice, method and dramatio force are much praised, will read the trial scene from Pakwick and recite a heroic ballad-"Our Country's Deliverance." Mr. Berge, the distinguished organist, and Mr. Henry Appy, the violinist, will furnish the music The attendance promises to be large and fashiousble.

Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats Now

Genin, Hatter, 513 Broadway .- Grane Caps on Thersday, March 13,

White, the Hatter, Will Infroduce Ills spring styles of gentlemen's flats tals day. Price \$4, 210 Broadway, opposite St. Panga chere d.

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68, 34, 17, 64, 42, 36, 25, 78, 44, 3, 6, 76, 1.

KENTOCKY, CLASS 129—March 12, 1862.

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on the part of the government, we reveal the fact to the ite that NNOX, General Empelier, mathous do not never to corner of Broadway and Falion street, is making ware bad hatters (all rebels at heart), by furmishing a be handsomer, more slyitch and becoming gentleman's hat a lower price, and, of cases, by keeping fattiful to union of excellenting, is uniformly visiorious. Pine Pocket Cutlery.-The Largest Acordment in the city, at J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Aug.

With Commodore Nutt, all the Othes novelties and the splendid drama, Barnum's hisseem will continues crowded day and evening. At J. Everdell's Wedding Cards and Note Papers.—These celebrated Engraved Card the old establishment, 303 Broadway, corner

Miner & Somerville, Auctioneers, will give their personal attention to sales of Hou thre, at the residences of families declining or at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street.

At Jeffers', 573 Broadway, Ladies' Bab-moral Boots at \$2 and \$2 59; for misses, \$1 56 and \$175; for children, \$1 25 and \$1 37. JEFFERS, 973 Broadway. A Pure Tobacco-Yellow Bank Tobac-

puilties, for sale by all toba-co and segar dealers, and se wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 200 Water street. Hill's Hair Dye-59 cents, Black Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and

Wigs, the best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the Butchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the rid; harmless, reliable and instantaneous. So id at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 15 Bond st

Dr. Kennedy, Proprietor of Kennedy's Discovery, will be at his office in the Smithsonias March 14, 15 and 17. All who are afflicted with strots in pelas, saliriteum, real head, portiasis, humor in trunning of the ears, alerts or any discase of the whatesever kind or nature, are respectfully invited A perfect cure warranted in every case. Winant's Indian Liniment is a Sare

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